



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the total number of deaths from yellow fever for the last three days being 19.

At Choloma there have been reported 10 cases of yellow fever, 4 deaths. As there were no physicians at Choloma the government immediately employed a physician and ordered him to report there to the commandant at once for duty; also employing a sanitary inspector, to be under the orders of the physician. Oil and sulphur were also ordered to be sent for immediate use. As the supply of these articles was running short the government officials here have cabled to the United States for a new supply, so as to be able to continue the work at this place until the cold rains set in about November or December.

The railroad is hauling train loads of dirt and using it to fill in all the water holes, after oiling them thoroughly. The superintendent of the railroad has informed me that this work will be kept up until the epidemic ceases.

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, July 6 and 13, as follows:

During the week ended July 1, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Marienfels*, bound for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, with a total crew of 63. The usual precautions were taken, holds were fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week there were 7 deaths from cholera and 18 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended June 24, 1905, there were 200 cases and 162 deaths from plague.

In India, during the same week, there were 5,078 cases and 4,563 deaths.

There were no transactions at this port during the week ended July 8, 1905.

During the week ended July 8, 1905, there were 5 deaths from cholera and 13 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended July 1, 1905, there were 111 cases and 107 deaths from plague.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, July 8, as follows:

Number of emigrants per steamship *Iyo Maru* for Seattle recommended, July 8, for rejection, 45; per steamship *Minnesota*, 8.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, July 31, as follows:

Week ended July 29, 1905. Bills of health issued, 7. July 23, 1905; fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Falco*, bound for